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If I Could Have My Way.

BY MRS. VALENTINE ROBERTS.

If I could have my way,
What customs I would break,
What fashions old destroy,
And nice new laws I'd make;
Husbands should never fume,
And wives should hold the sway—
What blessed times they'd be,
If I could have my way.

If I could have my way,
I'll tell you what I'd do;
I'd have the single wed,
And all the married true;
No doubts should then exist,
No husband dare say 'nay,'
Whate'er his wife should ask,
If I could have my way.

I'd have a law enforced,
That then no gentleman,
Without his wife's consent,
Should stay out after ten;
No wife should venture then
An angry word to say—
For ladies all are pleased
If they but have their way.

Old bachelors I'd tax—
No matter high or low—
They'd soon get married then,
Were taxes levied so;
Old maids I'd pension well:
For this with truth I say,
They would not single dwell,
If they would have their way.

But ah! 'tis vain to wish!
So, since it cannot be,
A word of good advice,
Dear gents, pray take of me;
If a woman's smiles are dear,
You've but kind things to say;
Ne'er fear that she will frown,
So let her have her way.

THE THREE BRIDES.

A THRILLING STORY.

"Do you see," said the Sexton, "those three hillocks yonder, side by side? There sleeps three brides, whose history I am about to relate. Look there, sir—on yonder hill you may observe a little desolate house, with a little straggling fence in front, and a few stunted apple trees on the ascent behind it. It is sadly out of repair now, and the garden is overgrown with weeds and brambles, and the whole place has a desolate appearance. If the winds were high now, you might hear their crazy shutters flapping against their sides, and the wind tearing the grey shingles off the roof. Many years ago there lived in that house an old man who cultivated the few acres of ground that belonged to it.

"The father was a self-taught man, deeply versed in the mysteries of science, and as he could tell the name of every flower that blossomed in the wood or grew in the garden, and used to sit up late at night at his books, or reading the mystic story of the starry heavens, men thought he was crazed or bewitched, and avoided him as the ignorant ever shun the gifted and the enlightened.—A few there were, and among others, the minister, the lawyer, and the physician of the place, who showed a willingness to afford him countenance, but they soon dropped his acquaintance, for they found the old man somewhat reserved and morose, and moreover their vanity was wounded on discovering the extent of his knowledge.

"To the minister he would quote the fathers and the scriptures in the original tongue, and showed himself well armed with the weapons of polemic controversy. He astonished the lawyer with his profound acquaintance with jurisprudence, and the physician was surprised at the extent of his medical knowledge. So all of them deserted him, and the minister, from whom he differed in some trifling point of doctrine, spoke very lightly of him, and by and by looked on the self educated farmer with eyes of aversion.

"He instructed his son in all his lore—the languages, history, scripture, philosophy and science, were unfolded one by one, to the enthusiastic son of the solitary.

"Years rolled away and the old man died. He died when a storm convulsed the face of nature; when the wind howled around the sheltered dwelling, and the lightning played above the roof, and though he went to heaven in faith and purity, the vulgar thought, and said that the Evil One had claimed his own in the elements. I cannot paint to you the grief of his son at this bereavement. He was for a moment once distracted. The minister came and muttered a few hollow phrases in his ear, and a few neighbors, impelled by curiosity, to see the interior of its dwelling, came to the funeral. With a proud and lofty look, the son stood above the dust and the dead, in the midst of the band of hypocritical mourners, with a pang at his heart, but serenity upon his brow. He thanked his friends for their kindness, acknowledged their courtesy, and then strode away from the grave, to bury his grief in the privacy of his deserted dwelling.

"He found, at last, the solitude of the mansion almost insupportable, and he paced the ebony floor, from morning till night, in all the agony of woe and desolation, vainly importuning heaven for relief. It came to him in the guise of poetic inspiration. He wrote with wonderful power. Page after page came from his prolific pen, almost without effort, and there was a time when he dreamed (vain fool) of immortality. Some of his productions came before the world.—They were praised and circulated, and inquiries set on foot in the hope of discovering the author. He, wrapped in the veil of impenetrable obscurity, listened to the voice of applause; more delicious because it was obtained by stealth. From the obscurity of yonder lone mansion, and from that region, to send forth lays which astonished the world, was indeed a triumph to the visionary bard.

"His thirst for fame had been gratified and he now began to yearn for the companionship of some sweet being of the softer sex, to share with him the laurels he had won, and to whisper consolation in his ear in the moments of despondency, and to supply the void which the death of a father had occasioned. He would picture to himself the felicity of a refined intercourse with a highly intellectual and beautiful woman, and as he had chosen for his motto, "Whatever has been done may be done," he did not despair of success.

"In the village lived three sisters, all beautiful and accomplished. Their names were Mary, Adelaide and Madeline. I am far enough past the age of enthusiasm, but I never can forget the beauty of these young girls. Mary was the youngest, and a fairer haired, more laughing damsel never danced upon the green. Adelaide, who was a few years older, was dark haired and pensive; but of the three, Madeline, the eldest, possessed the most fire, spirit, cultivation, and intellectuality. Their father, a man of taste and education, and being somewhat above the vulgar prejudices, permitted the visits of the hero of my story. Still, he did not encourage the affection he found springing up between Mary and the poet. When, however, he found that her affection was engaged he did not withhold his consent from their marriage, and the recluse bore to his mansion the young bride of his affections. O, sir the house presented a new appearance within and without.

"Roses bloomed in the garden, jessamines peeped through the lattices, and the fields about it smiled with the effects of careful cultivation. Lights were seen in the parlor in the evening; and many a time would the passenger pause by the gate to listen to strains of the sweetest music breathed by choral voices from the cottage. If the mysterious student and his wife had been neglected by the neighbors, what cared they? Their enduring mutual affection made their home a little paradise. But death came to Eden. Mary suddenly fell sick, and after a few hours' illness, died in the arms of her husband and her sister Madeline. This was the student's second heavy affliction.

"Days and months rolled on, and the solace of the bereaved was to sit with the sisters of the deceased and talk of the lost one. To Adelaide he offered his widowed heart. The bridal was not one of revelry and mirth.—Yet they lived happily, and the rose again blossomed in the garden. But it seemed as if fatality pursued this singular man. When the rose withered and the leaf fell, in the mellow autumn of the year, Adelaide too sickened and died, like her sister, in the arms of her husband and Madeline.

"Perhaps you will think it strange, young man, that after all, the wretched survivor stood again at the altar. Madeline! I well remember her. She was a beauty in the true sense of the word—she might have sat upon a throne, and the most loyal subject, the proudest peer would have sworn the blood in her veins descended from a hundred kings. She loved the widowed for his fame, and she wedded him.

"They were married in the church—it was on a summer afternoon—I recollect it well. During the ceremony, the blackest cloud I ever saw overspread the heavens and the moment this bride pronounced her vow, a clap of thunder shook the building to its centre. All the females shrieked, but the bride herself made the response with a steady voice, and her eyes glistened with a wild fire as she gazed upon her bridegroom. When they arrived at his house, she sunk upon the threshold; but this was the timidity of the maiden.

"When they were alone, he clasped her hand, and it was cold as ice! He looked into her face. "Madeline," says he, "what means this? Your cheek is as pale as your wedding gown." The bride uttered a frantic shriek. "My wedding gown!" exclaimed she; "no, no—this is my sister's shroud!—The hour of confession has arrived. It is God that impels me to speak. To win you, I lost my own soul. Yes, yes—I am a murderess! She smiled on me in the joyous affection of her young heart—but I gave her the fatal drug. Adelaide twined her white arms around my neck, but I administered the poison! Take me to your arms; I have lost my soul for you, and mine you must be!"

"And then," continued he, in a hollow voice, "at that moment came the thunder, and the guilty woman fell dead on the floor!" The countenance of the narrator expressed all he felt.

"And the bridegroom!" asked I, "the husband of the destroyer and the victims—what became of him?"

"*He stands before you!*" was the thrilling answer.

A SENSIBLE DETECTION.—A big, black, buck negro was charged before the Recorder of New Orleans, by one of the genus dandy, with stealing—or rather of being caught in the very act of stealing—his boots out of his bed-room, at an early hour in the morning.

A little limb of the law—one of the sharp practice class—who defended the negro, was rather querulous in the cross examination of the complaint.

"Now, sir," he said, "you have told his honor that you were in bed when the negro entered the room. Did you see him at the time."

"No."

"Did you hear him?"

"No."

"How, then, came you to know that he was stealing your boots?"

"Why, I smelt him; opened my eyes, and found that he was—as one of our poets very beautifully expresses it—stealing and giving odor."

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—*Mr. Editor:* The remedy for this uncomfortable affection, which you mention in your February issue, as recently recommended, viz: "Deep inspirations and subsequent holding of the breath," I accidentally discovered thirty years ago, and since have always used, when necessary.

I mention it not in derogation of its originality, but in confirmation of its efficacy.—*Correspondent Southern Planter.*

Sensation Preaching.

Few things have, of late, done more to depreciate the influence of Christian ministers, and indeed of Christianity itself, than the fashion so much in vogue of sensation preaching. It has been set by Mr. Beecher and others of his stamp—men of talent, men of energy, and determined to make a mark, to accomplish an object by some means or other. They do, indeed, make a mark, but it is one not altogether enviable; they do accomplish an object, but at the same time they injure the cause they espouse. They decrease the consideration to which their calling is entitled—they belittle great themes by their mode of handling such; and they induce others, without their ability, to imitate their faults, (for imitators always copy faults); they themselves caricature preaching while they fritter away its influence. What can be said of the remarks of Mr. Beecher, on Sunday last, that "The Apostles were taken from the lowest dregs of society; that they were men without character, intelligence, honesty, education, or worth; that comparing these men with the great majority of people in that age, the comparison sunk the Apostles greatly below their fellows. Some were liars, some drunkards, some betrayers, none seemingly worthy; they never hesitated to indulge in the most shameful deceptions to lead Him (Christ) astray as to their real motives!"

This language is taken *verbatim* from a report of the sermon, and, we are told, was continued for some time in a similar strain. Not only is this inaccurate and incorrect in statement—for the apostles were not liars and drunkards, nor devoid of character and intelligence—but such a tone injures the effect of a sermon. It may prove "taking" with a few—that is, it creates a sensation at the moment of delivery, but with all thinking or sensible hearers, it must detract from any consideration they might otherwise allow to the discourse. Now, as the object of preaching should be hardly of the *ad captandum* sort, the style that we object to cannot be considered appropriate.

In the same journal from which we make the above extract, we find a report of the sermon of the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, whose style is described as "thickly strewn with *bon mots*." Among other things he remarked, in referring to the fashionable style of mourning, that "Christ, though he wept, never stuck a weed in his hat." Such absolute irreverence and bad taste certainly cannot contribute to the conversion of Mr. Bartlett's listeners; his *bon mots* are surely out of place in the pulpit, and the pertness of his allusion to the Being whom he calls Master, savors rather of blasphemy than awe. Infidelity and unbelief could not express themselves more freely than these two Christian ministers, nor indeed, could scarcely ask more effective assistance than is offered by such a course.—*New York Express.*

The Beginning of the World.

The following is an extract from a sermon of Spurgeon, the English preacher, and is a specimen of the eloquence which within a year or two has made his name familiar in both hemispheres:

"Can any man tell me when the beginning was? Years ago, we thought the beginning of this world was when Adam came upon it; but we have discovered that thousands of years before that God was forming chaotic matter to make it a fit abode for man, and putting a race of creatures upon it, that they might die and leave traces of his handiwork and marvellous skill, before he tried his hand on man. But this was not the beginning, for revelation points to a period long ere this world was fashioned, to the days when the morning stars were begotten—when like drops of dew from the fingers of morning, stars and constellations fell thickly from the hand of God; when, by his own lips, he launched forth ponderous orbs; when, with his own hand, he sent comets, like thunderbolts, wandering through the sky to find some day their proper sphere. We go back to those days when worlds were made and systems were fashioned, and we have not approached the beginning yet.

"Until we go back to the time when all the universe slept in the mind of God, as yet unborn—until we enter the eternity where God the Creator, dwells alone, every thing sleeping in his mighty gigantic thought—we have not guessed the beginning. We may go back, back, back—ages upon ages. We may go back, and yet never arrive at the beginning. Our wing may be tired, our imagination die away. Could it outstrip the lightning's flashes in majesty, power and rapidity, it would soon weary itself ere it could get to the beginning.—But God, from the beginning, chose his people, when unnavigated ether was yet unfanned by the wing of a single angel, when space was shoreless, or unborn, when universal silence reigned, and not a voice or whisper shocked the solemnity of silence, when there was no being, no motion, naught but God himself alone in his eternity; when, without the song of an angel, without the attendance of even a cherubim, long ere the living creatures were born, or the wheels of the chariot of Jehovah were fashioned, even then, 'in the beginning was the word,' and in the beginning God's people were—in the beginning He chose them all unto eternal life."

The Port Gibson (Miss.) Reveille gives the following notice of the death of Sarah Holly, of that place:

The widow of Christopher Holly, a free woman of color, was buried yesterday. She died, owning a thousand acres of good land and thirty negroes. Her husband lived near town very many years, and was esteemed a gentleman. Holly and his wife were as black as any of their slaves, and always conducted themselves well.

Indian Depredations in Texas.

BELTON, TEXAS, March 21, 1859.

Our town was overthrown into great excitement last Thursday, by the news that the Indians had killed three men and one woman, and carried off two children, within twelve miles of Belton; they were however so closely pursued that they dropped the children. They carried off a number of fine horses, and killed several. Friday night an express came to Belton, stating that the woods were full of Indians, in rear of the pursuers of those who committed the murder and stole the little children, and calling for help. The news spread like wild fire, and long before day, more than one hundred had collected at 'Squire Robert's, near where the Indians were believed to be—some had shot guns, some with Colt's revolvers and others with all sorts of rifle's, from Sharpe's to the old long flint, and one young man, lately from the "States," was seen with one of Allen's old pepper boxes in his pocket, but he agreed to stand treat if the boys would say nothing about it. As soon as it was daylight the whole country was searched for twelve miles, but not an Indian could be found. A gentleman returned on Saturday, whose horse gave out on the way, and reports that when he left the company in pursuit, they were on trail, and from every sign, they could not be more than two hours behind the Indians, though they were hard to trail, as the land is very dry. They are all well mounted. Such horses as get weak on their way they shoot. They shoot a horse just back of the ribs, and the arrow ranges forward to the heart. They shoot the arrow with such force that it goes its whole length into a horse. Their arrows are two feet four inches long, and pointed with fine steel.

We expect pretty hot times with the Indians this spring and summer.

Last summer a number of the most prominent citizens of Parker and Palo Pinto counties, killed a party of thieving reserve Indians, and Judge Battle issued a warrant for their arrest, and ordered Captain Ford to execute it, which he positively refused to do; and for that, Governor Runnels has ordered him to disband his company, which he has also refused to do.

It is generally believed that it is the reserve Indians, leagued with the Camanches, who are murdering our citizens and stealing their property. They are allowed to rove about at will. There will be a large meeting at Gatesvile and several other places, to-day, to see what is to be done with the reserve near here. The citizens have determined not to submit longer to such outrages by them.—If the government does not remove them, the citizens will. A sufficient number of men are already enrolled to remove them forcibly if it cannot be done otherwise.

Female Witnesses and Auditors.

We may here mention, incidentally, Justice Maule's dislike at all times to clear the court of females when cases of an indelicate nature were being tried.

"Women had no occasion whatever in the court," he would say; "and if they came there he was not going to bother himself about sending them out!"

Notwithstanding this seeming indifference, however, he at all times took very good care, by some direct or indirect remark, to let them know how much he disliked their attendance, when modesty should have led them elsewhere.

"I am very sorry," we once heard him say to a young female, who hesitated much in giving some very unpleasant evidence—"I am very sorry to enforce such an examination as this; it must of course be painful to any decent person, but the ends of justice require it; and not only so, but all the well-dressed females you see on either side of me, have come a long way to hear that which pains you so much."

We need hardly say the bench was clear in a very few moments.

On another occasion, he said to a policeman, who disliked repeating some very disgusting conversation:

"Go on, go on, my good man, you need not mind *me*, and these ladies enjoy it!"

On a third occasion, during the progress of a trial of a peculiar nature, an officer, noticing several ladies in court and being ignorant of the learned baron's peculiarity, exclaimed:

"All females must be good enough to leave the court."

"All decent females left it long ago!" exclaimed the judge.

A SCOTCHMAN'S SERMON ON MODERATION.—A Scotch parson once preached a long sermon against dram-drinking, a vice prevalent in his parish, and from which, report said, he was not free himself:

Whatever ye do, do it with moderation, and above all be moderate in dram drinking. When ye get up, ye may take a dram, and anither just before breakfast, and perhaps anither after; but dinna be always dram drinking. If ye are out in the morn, ye may just brace yourself up with anither dram, and perhaps take anither before luncheon, and some, I fear, take one after, which is not so very blameable; but dinna be always dram, dramming away.

Naebody for scruple for one just before dinner, and when the desert is brought in, an' after it's ta'en away, and perhaps ane, or it may be twa, in the course of the afternoon, just to keep ye fro drowsying or snoozling, but dinna be always dram dramming. Afore tea, and after tea, and between tea and supper, is no more than right and good: but let me caution ye brethren not to be always dram dramming. Just when ye start for bed, and when ye're ready to pop into't, to take a dram or twa is no more than a Christian may lawfully do, but brethren let me caution you not to drink more than I've mentioned, or may be we may pass the bounds of moderation.

From Meek's "Songs of the South."

The Mothers of the South.

The Mothers of the South!
In the lurid morn of battle,
When from the cannon's mouth,
Came the thunder's deadly rattle,—
Their fair and fragile forms
Shrank not, in terror from us,
But rainbows on the storms—
Still gave us freedom's promise!
Then pledge to-night their memories bright,
Our noble southern mothers!
Who in the strife—maid, matron, wife—
Stood by their sons and brothers!

On Camden's fatal plain.
At Eutah and Savannah,
The star of freedom's train
Was beauty's woven banner!
Throughout the night of woe,
The flag was still respelndent,
And many a son fell low
To keep its folds ascendant!
Then pledge to night their memories bright,
Our noble southern mothers!
Who in the strife—maid, matron, wife—
Stood by their sons and brothers!

Oh, yes! we'll keep their names
Embalmed in song and story,
Those lion-hearted dames,
Who cradled freedom's glory;
And should the strife of war
E'er tinge again our waters,
We'll find our hearts to cheer,
Those matrons in their daughters!
Then pledge to-night their memories bright,
Our noble southern mothers!
Who in the strife—made, matron, wife—
Stood by their sons and brother's!

THE "TRY COMPANY."—A gentleman who was riding in the cars noticed a bright little fellow, between five and six years of age, sitting with his father and mother, and engaged in the attempt to loose the knot in the string that bound a small parcel. The knot had become well compacted, and the child's tiny fingers seemed to make no impression thereon. The patient earnestness of the little fellow was contrasted with the apparent indifference of his parents, who looked on, but made no attempt to assist him. At last the gentleman, whose sympathies with the child were warm, could bear the sight no longer; so, partly to help the child, and partly to rebuke the parents, he took out his knife, and handing it to the boy said:

"Here, my little fellow, try the virtue of a sharp blade. You cannot untie the knot!"

Something to his surprise, the knife was not taken; but instead, the child answered with a smile:

"Please sir, father don't allow me to say I *can't*. I belong to the 'Try Company."

"Indeed!" said the gentleman, as he drew back his hand. "I never heard of that company before."

"Oh, I've always belonged to it—havn't I father?"

And the child turned with an expression of loving confidense in his face, towards his father.

"He's a worthy member of that excellent association, sir," remarked the father, now speaking to the gentleman, and smiling in a pleasant way.

"Ah, I understand you?" Light was breaking in upon his mind. "This is a part of your discipline. You never permit your little boy to say I can't."

"But, instead, I'll *try*, sir."

"Excellent," said the gentleman. "Excellent! Here is the way men are made. It is the everlasting I can't that is dwarfing the energies of thousands upon thousands all over the land. A feeble effort is made to overcome some difficulty, and then the arms fall wearily, and the task is abandoned."

A FREESOIL CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN VIRGINIA.—At Henrico C. H., on last Monday, Mr. Abrams announced himself a candidate for Congress, and proclaimed himself in favor of the extinction of slavery in Virginia! He was in favor of applying the "proceeds of the public lands" to the purchase of young slaves. Abrams voted for Scott and Fillmore, and declared his intention to vote for Goggin.

What do our people think of this? A Goggin candidate for Congress in favor of appropriating the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the extinction of slavery in Virginia! Would this candidate have dared to publicly announce such incendiary sentiments, if the "Imposition" Convention which nominated Goggin had not endorsed Botts' treason to the South?—*Norfolk Argus.*

A COLLEGE JOKE.—Not a long while ago, a company of "Sophs," wishing to play a joke upon a certain professor, liked for his humor, and equally respected for his high fame as a scholar, but who, hitherto, had turned the tables upon all who had attempted to nonplus him, in the small hours of one night worked with might and main, and finally succeeded in getting into the professor's recitation-room, on the fourth floor, a very obstinate and equally long-eared mule, where they fastened it until morning.

Well in the morning, the hour of recitation came, and as the professor was proceeding up stairs to his room, he was met by the janitor, who told him the fact, that "there was a donkey in his room."

"What," replied the professor, "only one?" There was no recitation that morning.

Kansas.

A WONDERFUL TOWN.—The rapid growth of Leavenworth city, Kansas, is astonishing. Although only four years old it contains a population of 10,460, with an assessed valuation of $3,871,375. It has nine churches, ten schools, four daily and four weekly papers, seven job printing offices, eighty-nine lawyers and forty doctors.

Matters for Consideration.

Keep it before the people, that if the Opposition in the State of Virginia, could succeed in electing Mr. Goggin, and by consequence vote for a Know Nothing President in 1860, it will be adding the Old Dominion to the leaders and wire workers of the Black Republicans.

Keep it before the people, that if the opposition, in the State of Tennessee, succeeds with Col. Nertherland at their head, and then should succeed in carrying the State against Democracy in 1860, for an opposition president, it will throw us as a State into the lap of abolition fanaticism.

Keep it before the people, that if the Hon. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, should be the opposition nominee for President in 1860, and Tennessee, North Carolina, and Indiana should go for him, together with Maryland, it will throw the whole United States in the arms and under the control of the Black Republicans, as it is lead by Seward, Hale, &c.

Keep it before the people, that in every State of the Union where the opposition break down democracy, and take the lead, as they now propose, it is adding that much more to fanaticism on the subject of slavery and paving the way for the destruction of the Union.

Keep it before the people, that democracy out numbers Black Republicanism, at present, but if the opposition, being in a small minority in the South, through their deceptive movements defeat the Democracy, in only three or four States in the next presidential election, the Union falls into the hands of Black Republicans and the cords of government will be severed.

Keep it before the people, that the opposition are now commencing, and intend to carry on a sort of vulgar untenable course of abuse and misrepresentation against democracy as in the elections of 1840, 1848, &c., with a show of silver forks, gold spoons, fine arm chairs, fine carpets, brushes, combs, coonskins, and plenty of hard cider and other low down drinks, in order to call off the minds of the people from the affairs of the country in their true condition.—*Knoxville Register.*

WAKE MONEY.—A good looking Irishman stopping at a hotel to warm himself, inquired of the landlord, "What was the news?" The landlord, disposed to run upon him, replied, "They say the devil is dead.'—'An' sure,' says Pat, 'that's news indade.' Shortly after he went to the bar, laid down some coppers and resumed his seat. The landlord, always ready for a customer asked him what he would take. "Nothing at all,' said Pat. 'Why did you put down this money?' 'An' sure, sir, it is the custom in me own country when a chap loses his daddy to give him a few coppers to help him to pay for the wake.'

A MILLIONAIRE WITH MONEY ENOUGH.—Rev. Dr. Chapin's Society purchased their present location on Broadway, New York, of Wm. B. Astor, for $90,000. Not long ago, they sought to pay the principal of the debt before it became due, but Mr. Astor complained that he had so much money to take care of, he would really prefer their continuing to pay only the interest as it came due. They are now, it seems, expecting to receive $130,000 for the property, and will probably remove to Madison square.

The lower house of the General Assembly of Ohio has passed a bill which authorizes the judges of any election in the State to reject the vote of any person who "has a distinct and visible admixture of African blood."—The vote, which was a strictly party one, was 59 yeas to 36 nays. Every Democrat in the house voted for it, and every Republican against it.

I detest egotism and vanity as a cat does a wet floor. There are some vain persons in this world, who after a long incubation will hatch out from the hot bed of Pride a sickly brood of fuzzy ideas, and then go strutting along in the path of Pomposity, with all the self importance of a speckled hen, with a black chicken. I have an antipathy to such people.

EARTHQUAKE IN VIRGINIA.—The shock of an earthquake was felt at Jeffersonville, Tazewell county, Va., on the 22d ult. A heavy rumbling sound, easily distinguishable from that of thunder, was several seconds after followed by a distinct jaring of houses, rattling of queensware and window sash.

SLANDER.—The expansive nature of scandal is told by the poet thus:

The flying rumors gathered as they rolled;
Scarce any tale was sooner heard than told,
And all who heard it made enlargements too;
On every ear it spread; on every tongue it flew.

PUGNACIOUS RELATIVES.—A man arrived at Pittsburgh, Ill., a few days since from Elmwood, Kansas, his sole errand being to thrash his brother-in-law, who had maltreated his wife. Having finished the business to the satisfaction of all concerned, he returned home.

A Greek maiden being asked what fortune she would bring her husband, replied, "I will bring him what gold cannot purchase—a heart unspotted, and virtue without a stain—the inheritance from parents who had these, and nothing else to leave me."

One of the Arizona companies in New York is said to have purchased 2,000 Minie muskets, 1,000 Sharp's carbines, and a small park of artillery. These dreadful munitions, it is supposed, will be useful in mining operations.

OFF FOR THE GOLD MINES.—Over 1,000 people disembarked from Leavenworth, Kansas, Friday week, for the Kansas gold mines

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The President has issued his proclamation for extensive sales of public lands in Kansas and Nebraska during July, August and September next.

DIVORCE CASES.—Seventy-five divorce cases are pending before the Supreme Court, now in session at Providence, R. I.

Measures have been adopted for establishing a medical College in Mobile.

Zeal without knowledge is fire without light.

[From the Abingdon Democrat.]

Government Expenditures.

There is an old fable,—dated away back in the centuries when beasts and birds had the power of speech—of a fox which, being closely pressed by a pack of dogs, took shelter under a bramble. But he had been only a short time beneath its protection when a swarm of hungry gnats began to annoy him severely, by biting and drawing his life-blood. A charitably disposed swallow, chancing to pass that away, discovered the difficulty in which his fox-ship was placed, and kindly offered to drive off his tormentors. "By no means," said the fox; "for if you do so a more hungry swarm will take their place, and will suck the last drop of blood from my body."

The Treasury of the United States is pretty much in the condition of the fox in the fable. It is now bled at a thousand pores by greedy gnats (office holders and speculators)—for, it is needless to deny that the expenditures have swelled beyond their legitimate bounds. In this difficulty, the "Opposition" swallow kindly offers to drive away the gnats. But what would be the result? There are now thousands of hungry vampyres eager to thrust in their bills, and suck out what little blood (money) is left. A long fast from the public crib has whetted their appetites to an unwonted degree of keenness, and they now importunately urge upon the people the propriety of letting them have a chance for a suck. Will they be gratified?

The clamor raised by the "Opposition" party—a party as "streaked and speckled" in political views as were Jacob's cattle on the subject of government expenses—is done only with a view to withdraw the public gaze from their own reckless votes for wasteful expenditures of the public money. In this connexion we would call attention to the following article from the *Virginia Index*:

Expenditures of the Government—Votes of the Several Parties in Congress.

In another part of this paper will be found an article from the Washington *States* on the subject of national expenditures. It shows that the recent expenditures of the Government have been greatly exaggerated for political purposes, by the Opposition presses and politicians. We would not be understood, however as denying that too much money is expended under every Administration, Democratic as well as Opposition. Many of the appropriations annually made by Congress are neither necessary nor proper. We have freely expressed our opinion on this subject, and intend to do so again and again. We shall, as heretofore, contend for the strictest economy in the administration of the Government, and denounce, in becoming terms, the authors and advocates of extravagance, even if they chance to be *Democrats*. But before we can admit the justice or propriety of the proposition for removing the Democrats from office upon the charge of extravagance preferred against them, we must have some assurance that their opponents who seek the control of the Government, are the honest advocates of retrenchment and reform. Have we this assurance in the past or the present position of the Opposition party of the Union on the subject of appropriations from the federal treasury? Unquestionably not. On the contrary, they have as a party, been the consistent supporters and advocates of extravagance in the expenditures of the general Government; while our Democratic Presidents, and a *majority* of our Democratic Congressmen, have been economists (comparatively) in acts as well as in professions. This we intend to show from the record.—What then would the advocates of retrenchment and reform accomplish by turning out the economists and putting in the advocates of extravagance?

We have before us quite a telling document on the expenditures of the government. It was prepared with care, for the Democratic *Review*, by a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the subject, and its accuracy, we are assured may be relied on. We intend to publish hereafter the entire document.—Meanwhile, we ask attention to the subjoined extracts from its "table of votes" in the 34th and 35th Congress:

July 7, 1856, Journal, p. 1, 174—On Mr. A. K. Marshall's resolution to purchase books for members, cost near $300,000. Of the Democratic members, 11 voted yea, 47 nay; Americans, 27 yea, 3 nay; Republicans, 56 yea, 30 nay.

July 8, 1857; Journal, p. 1,176.—On appropriation of 330,000 for removing obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi, over the veto of the President. Democrats, 16 yea, 52 nay; Americans, 31 yea, 2 nay; Republicans, 96 yea, 1 nay.

February 24, 1857, Journal, p. 568.—On the New York fire bill, involving an expenditure of more than five millions of dollars.—Democrats, yeas 3, nays 58; Americans yeas 20, nays 15; Republicans, yeas 80, nays 13.

February 9, 1857.—On appropriating $70,000 per annum to Atlantic Telegraph until receipts reached 6 per cent. on investment, then $25,000 a year for 25 years. Democrats, yeas 9, nays 50; Americans, yeas 10, nays 27; Republicans, yeas 82, nays 11.

May 8, 1856, Journal, p. 942.—On Mr. Bennet's bill making grants of three millions four hundred and fifty-six thousand acres of land to Iowa for railroad purposes. Democrats, yeas, 15, nays 26; Americans, yeas 7, nays 19; Republicans, yeas 56, nays 19.

June 8, 1856.—On an amendment to the civil appropriation bill of 340,000 to publish the American State Papers by Gales and Seaton. Democrats, yeas 21, nays 59; Americans, yeas 8, nay 1; Republicans, yeas 57, nays 19.

The foregoing are believed to be fair specimens of the votes of the respective parties in Congress upon the questions involving an unnecessary expenditure of the public money. We shall present the whole document to the reader in a few days.

A lady once asked a minister whether a person might not be fond of dress and ornaments, without being proud. "Madam," replied the minister, "when you see the fox's tail peeping out of the hole, you may be sure the fox is within."

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The 43d annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in Goldsboro,' on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1859.

From the New Orleans Delta.

Southern Convention at Vicksburg.

To the People of the Slaveholding States:

FELLOW CITIZENS.—A committee consisting of J. D. B. DeBow, of Louisiana; Hon. John A. Quitman, of Mississippi; Hon. Guy Bryan, of Texas; Hon. W. L. Yancy, of Alabama; and Major W. H. Chase of Florida, was appointed at the late Southern Convention in Montgomery, to invite the people of the Southern States to be represented at an adjourned meeting of the Convention in Vicksburg, Miss., on the ninth day of May next.

The lamented decease of Gen. Quitman, created, soon after, a vacancy in the Committee, which was filled with the name of Gen. J. J. McRae.

The Committee cannot believe that an argument is necessary to demonstrate to the people of the slave holding States the importance of union among themselves, and of mutual good understanding in the organization and discussion of questions essential to their security and repose.

Of this nature are the questions which come annually before the Convention, and whatever diversity of opinion exists in regard to some of them, it can not be doubted that the light which the discussions elicit, and the conflict of mind and mind which they induce, exercise an influence most salutary, and keep a live a spirit favorable to patriotism.

The presence annually at the Convention of a large number of men of position and character from every section of the South, and of a large representation from the masses of the people not under the restraints of party, and in nowise obligated to do its behests, and in the free interchange of opinion which takes place among them, is itself an important feature of the Convention, and, in the absence of every other, should insure its perpetuity.

It is only from such assemblages that, in periods of great public peril, the hopes of the patriot can be realized—as the colonial history of the country evinced.

There is no name honored in the councils or revered in the hearts of the South, from the earliest period of its history to the present, that may not be claimed as authority for everything that is sought by the Convention. From such patriot sources have come warnings of dangers against which the Convention would respond; and if any of those are now to be found in conflict with it, or its temporary discouragement, common place, yet sincere men, may find it difficult to understand the peculiar influence in establishing the security and repose of the South, which has been exercised by the recent triumphs of Black Republicanism in every free State of the North, and its seemingly secured majorities in the Electoral College.

Fellow Citizens of the South, let us not be lulled into sleep and dreams of security, which experience teaches can only prove to be illusory; for opposition to slavery has entered into the head and heart of the people of the North, and can alone be met by wisdom and firmness on the part of the South.

The power which threatened us in its infancy and weakness, unless met and rebuked, is not likely to take a step backward in the hour of its highest triumphs, whatever to the contrary it may be the interest or the want of nerve in politicians to teach.

There is much for the Convention, however, to do beyond the discussion of political questions, important as are these, for within its purview comes everything that relates to the intellectual, moral, educational and industrial development of the South. To create opinion is to create things.

The Executives of the several States and the various municipal bodies of the South are earnestly requested to send such delegates as will best represent the opinions of the body of the people.

The ninth day of May will be a favorable time to visit Vicksburg, and the citizens of that hospitable community invite to the waters of the Mississippi the people of the Atlantic States and of the Gulf.

Delegates to recent conventions are invited to this.

J. D. B. DeBow, of Louisiana.
John J. McRae, of Mississippi.
Guy Bryan, of Texas.
W. L. Yancy, of Alabama.
W. H. Chase, of Florida.

New Orleans March 31, 1849.

Good Medicines.

It is estimated that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills have done more to promote the public health, than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousands on thousands cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral and will cure more complaints.

Everybody needs more or less purging.—Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the bowels, Liver, and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body, to work its decay. But for disease we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

Ayer's Pills do thrust out diseases, not only while it is weak but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal pains, Bilious Complaints, Heart burn, Headache, Gout, and less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as pimples on the face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaints for which a Purgative Remedy is required.

These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own Physicians.

Try them once, and you will never be without them.

Price 25 cents—5 boxes for one dollar.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists every where.

☞Billy Bowlegs, the famous Chief of the Seminole Indians, is dead.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, EDITOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 21, 1859.

County Subscription.

As many glaringly false constructions have been put upon the action of the Magistrates in making a County Subscription to the French Broad Rail Road, and the manner in which that subscription will have to be paid, grossly misrepresented, we propose to notice briefly some of these misstatements.

It has been said that the people will be called upon to pay the whole amount, just as soon as the subscription is ratified. This is not so. Bonds will be issued, running thirty years, and nothing more than the interest will be required until their maturity. In less than two years after the completion of the Road, the stock will not only pay the interest, but a sufficient dividend above that sum to enable the County to liquidate the debt long before it will be due. So that the people will not only never have the principal to pay, but will have made the stock clear—stock which must always prove a reliable source of county revenue.

The amount required to meet this subscription has been ridiculously exaggerated, and the people have been told that bankruptcy and ruin were before them. Now the plain unvarnished truth is, this terrible tax will amount to less than one third of one per cent. on the taxable property of the county—a sum so contemptible that had nothing been said about it, the people would hardly have realized that they were taxed at all for this object. Let it be remembered, too, that the County Subscription will be paid only as the work progresses. Not a dollar will be called for until a sufficient amount is secured to guarantee the completion of the work. The Company do not propose grading a little here and a little there, as the means may allow, but to ascertain exactly what the work will cost;—see what amount of private and county stock will be taken—ascertain what assistance can be had from abroad, and then, when it is clearly shown that the work can be accomplished with the means thus secured, put it under contract and press it through in the shortest possible time. If the Road is not built, the money will never be called for; and if it goes forward, as there is reason to hope it will, only called for as the work progresses. Is there any hazard to the county in this? We can see none.

Edmund Burke once said, "Taxes for education are like vapors, which rise only to descend again to beautify and to fertilize the earth." Taxes, in the present case, will surely return again to the pockets of the people, after beautifying our country and adding to its material prosperity in every department of life. The money will be spent among us, finding its way to the industrial and producing classes.

We shall recur to this subject.

To-Morrow,

(Friday,) the Democratic District Convention meets at this place to select a candidate for the Democratic party in the approaching Congressional election. It is to be hoped that every county may be represented, and that peace, harmony and good feeling will prevail. "United we stand—divided we" shall be closely run. Col. Vance is in the field, actively pressing his claims, and the Democratic party must *unanimously* endorse a man to take the stump against him.

Burke Ahead.

We learn that MRS. W. W. AVERY, of Morganton, Agent of the Mount Vernon Association for Burke County, has collected and sent forward the very handsome sum of one hundred and four dollars and fifty cents. The ladies of Burke are a little ahead of our Buncombe ladies, but we venture to guess our fair friends will make another effort to overtop the Burke contribution. Burke may well be proud of her daughters.

☞An interesting discussion on Railroad subjects, took place last Thursday at this place, by Col. W. H. Thomas, of Jackson county, and Marcus Erwin, Esq., of this town. We intended to give a sketch of the debate this week, but our time has been so much occupied otherwise that we have not been able to prepare it. We shall do so hereafter.

☞Godey's Lady's Book for May is at hand. It is an interesting number. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. Terms, $3 a year, in advance.

☞There was a "right smart sprinkling" of snow at this place on last Sunday morning. Vegetation generally has received a "back set" from which much of it will probably never fully recover.

AN EXPENSIVE FAMILY.—The Sultan of Turkey has thirty-six wives and seven hundred and eighty female slaves, which cost him forty-seven millions of dollars a year.

MR. BUCHANAN'S VISIT TO CHAPEL HILL.—The Warrenton News is informed by a gentleman from Washington, that Mr. Buchanan will certainly be present at the commencement at Chapel Hill.

The Agricultural Society.

The Buncombe County Agricultural Society, as may be learned from our columns this week, has been reorganized, under circumstances which appear propitious. We are not a farmer, but our interest, as is that of every business man in the community, is intimately connected with, and greatly dependent upon, the farming interests of the country. It is essential to the prosperity of the whole body politic that the farming portion of our fellow-citizens should thrive. The farmers of Buncombe owe it to themselves to foster and encourage the Society. Such organizations have accomplished great good elsewhere, why not here? To impress upon our agricultural friends the dignity and importance of their calling, we reprint a little allegory, taken from one of the speeches of Hon. Edward Everett. They will agree with us that it is beautiful as well as expressive: "Drop a grain of California gold in the ground and there it will lie unchanged to the end of time, the clods on which it falls not more cold and lifeless. Drop a grain of our blessed gold into the ground, and lo! a mystery. In a few days it softens—it swells—it shoots upward—it is a living thing. It is yellow itself, but it sends up an emerald green through the soil—it expands to a vigorous stalk—revels in the sunshine—it arrays itself more glorious than Solomon in its broad, fluttering, leafy robes, whose sound, as the west wind whispers through them, falls as pleasantly on the husbandman's ear as the rustle of his sweetheart's garment; still towers aloft, spins its verdant skeins of vegetable floss, displays its dancing tassels, surcharged with fertilizing dust, and at last ripens into two or three magnificent batons like this, (an ear of Indian corn,) each of which is studded with hundreds of grains of gold, every one possessing the same wonderful properties as the parent grain, every one instinct with the same productive power."

A capital lecture was delivered before the Society on Friday evening last, by Prof. E. P. Tucke. We regretted that circumstances did not permit us to attend and hear it.—Prof. T. is winning golden opinions from all quarters for the ability, research and learning displayed on this as on former occasions. What may appear at first thought to be a trite subject, in his hands is made to sparkle with beauty and assume forms of deepest interest.

LATE ELECTIONS.—The black Republicans and their dear friends the "Americans," have carried Connecticut and Rhode Island. The Democratic vote in both States is well maintained, but the blacks, by the unstinted use of money, especially in the Congressional elections, have managed to succeed. They want the control of the next House of Representatives by States, expecting as they do that the people will make no choice of President, and that the election will devolve on the House. These blacks are quite as bitter in their abuse of the President as the Raleigh Register is.

Startling from Kansas.

On the 21st instant a row occurred at a county convention in Holton, the county seat of Calhoun county, K. T., between the Republicans on one side, and Free State men and Democrats on the other. A pro-slavery man named Cole was first attacked, when a regular melee ensued, in which pistols, knives and clubs were freely used. The Republicans rushed to a house near by, which is said to have contained about sixty Sharpe's rifles, and commenced firing on their opponents, who were forced to beat a retreat.

Three of the wounded Messrs. Chisam, Willock and B. Hall, arrived in Weston, Platte county, where they formerly resided, on Monday last having been driven away from their homes in Kansas, leaving their families behind them.

Chisam was shot, the ball lodging in the right side of his head, near the temple.

Hall was shot in the right arm, breaking the bone and so completely shivering the arm as to require amputation. He was left at Holton, and is not expected to live.

Willock was shot in the face, ball taking effect left side of the nose, and lodging in his right cheek—face much swollen; ball not extracted.

B. Hall and others were beaten across the head with clubs and gun barrels—breaking Mr. Hall's nose.—*St. Joseph's Journal.*

Items from Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

Advices from New Orleans received here, announce the fact that Senor Mata, the new Mexican Minister, now in that city, has been notified by Gen. Cass that he will be accredited from his government on his return to Washington. It is expected that he will leave New Orleans either on Saturday or Monday next.

Proposals will be received at the War Department in a few days for the disposal of fifty thousand flint and percussion muskets now stored in the various arsenals of the country.

The opinion is strengthening here, that the report of a revolution in the Island of Cuba is based on reliable ground, but it is thought that the demonstration will be confined to residents and natives of the island. Those who are best informed on the subject, insist that our government will endeavor to the extent of its present means, to prevent the departure from our shores of any fillibuster expeditions, in the event of a revolution in Cuba. It has been well known in certain quarters for months past that a deep laid scheme, for a revolution in that island has been progressing. It is also stated here that the Spanish embassy are fully cognizant of all the main features of the enterprise. The Administration have nothing authentic on the subject.

Scathing Rebuke.

In the debate upon the Cuba question, Mr. Seward characterized it as "the miserable, pitiful, false, fabulous pretended issue which the President of the United States has forced upon us."

Mr. Toombs replied to the scurrilous assault as follows:

"But the Senator from New York is extremely valorous. I tell him that he has one valor that I never want to have. I never expect to stand in this body and say the gentleman occupying the Chief Magistracy of this country has uttered sentiments false, fabulous, and pretended. This charge is brought against the President of the United States. For forty years he has served his country. For forty years he has had the confidence of one of the largest States of this Commonwealth. For forty years he has held the relation of a gentleman here. For forty years he has been ready to defend his personal honor as a gentleman, wherever it was assailed. He has held himself responsible everywhere, in this body and elsewhere, to maintain his personal honor wherever it was assailed; and it is courageous in a gentleman who is not ready to defend his honor anywhere, to assail the Chief Magistrate of the country with language that he dare not apply to a gentleman in a position to make him responsible; that he dare not apply to me. That is the point. Sir, I call the attention of the country to it. I say his position forbids the President from replying to it. His position as President and Chief Magistrate of this country throws him out of the way of that defence of his personal honor which becomes every gentleman here. Even if I believed it, as a man of honor, with reference to his position as Chief Magistrate of my country, I think no Senator should use such language. It is unbecoming the Senate. I say it is the language which no Senator responsible for what he says, would utter, whilst but few men, connected as I am, even nominally if you please, with the Democratic party, find fewer causes of agreement than I do with the Chief Magistrate; yet I feel it my duty to repel this charge. Sir, I repel it as an American Senator. I say it is a slander; and that he has uttered in the Senate what he cannot maintain as a gentleman."

The Louisville Elections.

The following extract from the Louisville Curier shows that Know Nothingism in that city has not lost its character for rowdyism and violence:

There were less than 4,500 votes polled, whereas about 5,200 were entitled to the privilege of the elective franchise under the tax paying qualifications.

In the First Ward no disturbance was raised until about 2 o'clock, when a band of K. N. bullies from the lower wards were landed that for that particular purpose. A difficulty took place soon after their arrival in which a man named Sinkhorn was stuck or cut by Wm. Ridge. The latter fled, and was pursued by these men, who in turn, were followed by the citizens of the ward, who wanted fair play, if it had to be a free fight. Ridge escaped, but on the corner of Market and Campbell, two squares from the voting place, the parties engaged in a fight and some twenty shots were fired. A man named Jake Cave had his leg shattered below the knee by a pistol ball. Amos Griffin was shot in the arm. At the polls in the same ward, Charley Genett, a K. N., was knocked down by some of his own kind because he voted for Judge Joyes. Rœder, a hackman, was driven from the polls, and others bit the mother earth at the instance of those with more muscle than decency or valor.

In the 8th ward a number of naturalized citizens were assailed by bullies and several were maltreated. Barney McElvogue, grocer, corner of Walnut and Twelfth, was struck, with brass knucks and fell senseless. The sexton of the lower grave yard was assaulted and beaten, J. M. Moore was also hit by some unknown person, who prudently made himself scarce. Another man was beaten because he declined to show the ticket he voted to a Know Nothing bruiser, and there were still other cases, but fortunately no life was taken. Two of the Hebrew race were set on by shoulder-hitters at 3d ward, and knocked to pieces. The officers, with some honorable exceptions and other Know Nothing officials, made themselves conspicuous, as usual, in drumming up voters, instead of attending to their legitimate duty, and preserving public order. Hence, while there should have been a number of persons jailed for misconduct, not an arrest was made.

Revolution in Cuba.

NEW YORK, April 13.

The New York Sun of this morning hoists the Cuban flag, and says that by this time no doubt the whole island has revolted. A strong expedition left new York the latter part of March.

The New York Herald thinks there is possibly some truth in the anticipated Cuban rebellion.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The general opinion of this city favors the truth of the anticipated Cuban revolt.

It is believed that the Government will not interfere with the Arizona emigrants while their movements are confined to our territory.

Serious Accident to Mrs. Toombs.

AUGUSTA, April 14.

Mrs. Robert Toombs broke her thigh, this morning, near this city, by leaping from a buggy.

Destructive Fire.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 13.

A fire broke out in this city this afternoon, and before it was got under control, destroyed the First Presbyterian Church, a dwelling house and some sheds. It commenced on Jenkins' wharf.

MARKING PAPERS.—The Postmaster General decides that a pen or pencil mark, made for the sole purpose of attracting the eye to a particular article or portion of printed matter, does not subject such matter to letter postage, as insisted on by some postmasters.

FOR THE NEWS.

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Buncombe county, held at the Court House in Asheville, on the 13th instant, on motion WILLIAM MORGAN, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. M. HARDY requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by Marcus Erwin, Esq, to be the appointment of delegates to the Democratic District Convention which is to assemble in Asheville on the 22nd instant, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

W. L. Tate, Esq., introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is proposed to hold a Democratic District Convention at Asheville on the 22nd instant, to nominate a candidate for Congress;

Resolved, 1st. That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint thirty delegates to represent the Democracy of Buncombe county in said Convention.

Resolved, 2nd. That we fully and cordially approve of the administration of James Buchanan.

Resolved, 3rd. That every day's experience confirms our conviction that the principles of the Democratic party as set forth in the successive national platforms, are the true guide to the policy of this country.

Resolved, 4th. That we heartily endorse the course pursued in Congress by our talented and distinguished Senator, Hon. T. L. Clingman, and especially his noble vindication of the rights of the South and the laboring classes upon the Tariff question.

Under the 1st resolution the Chairman appointed the following delegates, viz: G. W. Hamptor, Pleasant Israel, M. M. Jones, S. Hampton, J. B. Cole, Wm. Frisby, W. D. Jones, John Plemmons, John Embler, J. L. McFee, Chas. M. Roberts, J. R. Weaver, Noah Morgan, Daniel Reynolds, J. S. T. Baird, J. F. E. Hardy, T. W. Atkin, Marcus Erwin, W. L. Tate, W. W. McDowell, S. M. Morgan, W. Green, J. T. Morgan, J. H. Gudger, H. F. Wolstenholme, T. T. Patton, J. Shipman, James Case, Sr., W. H. Bailey, A. G. Anderson, G. C. Alexander, Charles Richards, W. L. Henry, W. B. Baird, Jahue Brooks, J. W. Wells and L. C. Clayton.

On motion, the names of the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were directed to be furnished the Asheville News for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. MORGAN, *Ch'mn.*

W. M. HARDY, *Sec'y.*

FOR THE NEWS.

Grand Jury Presentment.

The Grand Jury present that the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road is a public work of very great importance to the people of the county of Buncombe, and to all the people living in and near the valley of the French Broad river. That it would open the way to the natural market of the people of Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Polk, and that a portion of Yancy, Haywood, McDowell and Rutherford would be better accommodated with facilities for reaching Charleston, S. C., where they all trade, by this road than by any other now proposed to be built.

That there is not any necessary conflict of interest between the extention of the North Carolina works and the French Broad Road. That the people of this county entertain, so far as this body know their sentiments, no hostility to the extension of the North Carolina Roads to any point West of the Blue Ridge, which the wisdom of the Legislature may determine upon, that they have no wish or disposition to thwart the further progress of the public works of this State, if they could. At the same time they present the imposition and continuance of the restrictions upon the charter of the French Broad Road, as opposed to every principle or common justice, and as to be accounted for upon no other grounds than a determination to sacrifice the material interest of the people of this valley to the blind prejudices of sectional politicians.

The Grand Jury further present that in their judgment the proposed county tax of $125,000, voted unanimously by the Magistrates of the county, (a large majority of whom were present) during the present term of the County Court, is not more than the importance of the public work to which it is to be applied, demands at the hands of the people of the county, and that they approve of the action of the Magistrates in imposing said Tax.

Subscribed under our hands, 15th April, 1859. Signed by

N. BLACKSTOCK, Foreman,

Daniel Reynolds,	J. L. McFee,
A. A. Luther,	A. T. Summey,
James Cooper,	W. W. McDowell,
L. Dougherty,	H. Whitaker,
W. W. Killian,	Jas. T. Wilson,
Henry McKinney,	Stephen Morgan,
Wm. Herron,	Cyrus Meadows.
Lewis R. Morgan.	

☞Some writers say that the word "would," in Rufus Choate's hand writing, resembles a small gridiron struck by lightning.

DIED,

In this place, on the 7th inst., MR. DANIEL MILLS, aged about 50 years.

On the 14th, MR. SAMUEL WEARS, aged 30 years.

FOR THE NEWS.

Agricultural Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of the county was convened in the Court House in Asheville on Thursday the 14th instant, for the purpose of re-organizing the Buncombe County Agricultural Society.

On motion of N. W. Woodfin, Esq., Capt. Charles Moore was called to the Chair and Wm. R. Baird requested to act as Secretary.

Hon. N. W. Woodfin was called upon to explain the object of the meeting, and the present position of the old Society. He said that the Society through the inaction of its members had become partially disorganized, and the project for the last year or two almost totally neglected. He hoped it would be so no longer. The interests of the community, of all professions and departments of business, urged the earnest attention of all good citizens to this important subject.—That in other places, all plans that could be devised, had been exhausted, and none but organizations of this character had ever been found to prove so beneficial for the improvement and growth of the soil, the advancement and quality of stock, and the general promotion of the farming interests. He hoped that Buncombe would not also in this important particular (as in all others) remain inactive and unmoving. He urged, that now in contemplation of our speedy Rail Road connection with the great marts of the world, our farmers would sufficiently perceive their interest as to move onward in the right direction. We had farmed our best river bottoms until they had become white sand banks, resembling so many ghosts and hobgoblins of a dark night, our hillsides had long since been cleared off, plowed up and washed away—it was time to redeem the past, and prepare for the future.—He wished that the farmers of old Buncombe could attend some of the Agricultural Fairs in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia that take place annually, in nearly all the counties of those States, and witness the exhibitions of improved stock in comparison with our own scrubs. That they could contrast some of the blooming meadows and green hillsides, with a thousand cattle grazing thereon, with our own barren fields and ruined farms. It would be enough to arouse a proper ambition on the subject and a determination to "go and do likewise." We can do likewise. The quality of our soil is far superior, and we will soon no longer have an excuse for want of market facilities; for in a few months the whoop of the unterrified iron horse will reverberate through our mountain fastnesses and echo along our hills and dells, and stand ready at our doors to bear away whatever surplus we may have to spare.

Now is the time to awaken the energies and emulation of our people to this important topic. He hoped that in endeavoring to improve in Agriculture we would not overlook another important branch of farming interests, to wit: Horticulture. That it had been reduced to a certainty that our country and climate was better adapted to fruit culture than any other portion of our continent.—He hoped our farmers would not neglect entirely the subject of pomology—that our fruit trees would no longer be left at the mercy of the gnawing worm and destroying insect. That when our Rail Road advantages had been completed, we would find this the most prolific source for obtaining pecuniary assistance from our markets. For a considerable time he dwelt on the importance of turning our earnest attention to this subject (much of which has since been forgotten) in his own inimitable and felicitous manner.

In conclusion he offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That we the members of the Buncombe County Agricultural Society do hereby declare ourselves re organized and that in future our best efforts (either as individuals or as a society) shall be put forth to maintain a firm and permanent organization.

Resolved, 2nd. That we earnestly request our former officers to serve us in their former capacities, and that by this resolution we do hereby declare them re elected to the same.

Resolved, 3rd. That each neighborhood in the county form a farmer's club of its own under the mother organization at Asheville to operate within the limits of its precinct and to report through their officers to the Secretary of this Society what articles shall be offered at our annual fairs for premiums.

Resolved, 4th. That the President of this meeting appoint a committee of five who shall report a suitable list of premiums, at an adjourned meeting Friday night, to be distributed at our next annual fair.

Under the third resolution Capt. Moore pledged Hominy Creek; John Burgin, Swannanoa; Col. A. G. Anderson, Ivy; Col. Jones, Turkey Creek, &c., (others not remembered,) for farmers club organizations. In accordance with the provisions of the fourth resolution the President appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft a suitable list of premiums: N. W. Woodfin, W. R. Baird, J. L. Henry, A. G. Anderson, and A. T. Summey.

Moved that this meeting do now adjourn until Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE, *Ch'mn.*
W. R. BAIRD, *Sec'y.*

Notice, Farmers!

THE next Annual Fair of the Buncombe County Agricultural Society, will take place on Friday and Saturday, the 21st and 22d of October, 1859. Any person desirous of becoming a member of this Society, and competing annually for the handsome premiums that will be offered, can do so on application to the Secretary and Treasurer, and paying the small sum of *one dollar*. Persons intending to become members are requested to have their names enrolled by the 1st of June. At that time a complete list of premiums will be prepared, and suitable judges (from among the members *only*) be appointed to distribute them.

CHARLES MOORE, *Pres.*
J. L. HENRY, *Sec. & Treas.*
April 21, 1859. 4w

Arrivals at the Eagle Hotel.

W. R. Edmondson, N. C.
G. D. Peake, S. & U. R. R.
S. M. Young, Swannanoa.
S. P. Brittain, Chimney Rock.
A. R. Bryan, Rutherfordton.
E. G. Ramsour, Lincolnton.
I. Arledge & Brother, Hendersonville.
W. J. Brown, Lincolnton.
S. S. Giles, Va.
B. Sherrill, Buncombe.
Dr. Stevens, "
W. S. Murray, Buncombe Hall.
Hiram Hunter, Marshall.
John H. Murphy, Oak Land.
A. J. Miller, River Valley.
J. P. Wilson, Swannanoa.
G. W. Lester, S. C.
John G. Yancey & Lady, Ivy.
Col. B. S. Gaither, Morganton.
C. T. N. Davis, Rutherfordton.
Jas. M. Alexander, Shufordsville.
S. A. Patton, Buncombe.
M. W. Rollins, Mars Hill.
John Burgin, Swannanoa.
John H. Murphy, Oak Land.
J. W. Patton Jr., Swannanoa Hill.
Charles Krause, N. C.
Dr. J. M. Stevens, Buncombe.
Dr. J. A. Reagan Reems Creek.
W. R. Baird, "
Mrs. Carter, Child & Servt., Tenn.
P. H. Nelson, New Market.
W. L. Brown, Limestone.
J. Shipman, Buncombe.
A. G. Haren, Reems Creek.
William Nelson, New Market.
W. M. Bryson, Hendersonville.
S. C. Bryson, "
A. Burgin, Swannanoa.
W. H. Graves, Sand Hill.
Edward Frost, George Town, S. C.
Dr. L. A. Mills, Rutherford.
Thomas M. Young, Swannanoa.
H. M. Bright, McDowell.
J. H. C. Caveland, S. C.
Conely McNeill, S. C.
J. S. Sargent & family, Lebanon, Ill.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

AT a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools of Buncombe County, the following gentlemen were appointed Examining Committee for 1859—E. P. Tucke, E. J. Aston, Jacob Hood.

The following gentlemen are Committee Men for their respective Districts, to serve from 1st of May, 1859, to 1st of May, 1860:

1st District. Elias Sales, Joseph Reed, H. Penland.
2. Eldredge Melton, H. Shope, Wm. F. Davidson.
3. R. Fortune, Joshua Stepp, J. Porter.
4. Preston Clemmons, John Wright, C. N. Jenkins.
5. Peter Redmond, Peter Harper, John Lanning.
6. Alfred Williams, James Cooper, J. Mc. Merrell.
7. John Young, D. Merrell, A. Lytle.
8. W. R. Murray, M. A. Lance, Samuel Merrell.
9. J. Sumner, J. Walker, A. H. Johnston.
10. J. H. Frisby, J. Brown, J. E. Parris.
11. J. R. Weaver, R. W. Pickens, Turley Hampton.
12. D. Wagner, R. Davis, A. Fox.
13. W T Wilson, B F Foster, A E Worley.
14 J N Davis, W Fox, W A Wagner.
15. J R Buckner, W R Roberts, W R Chambers.
16. J Burnett, J Lankford, P M Hughey.
17. Jerry Cole, P Hunter, W Barrett.
18. Jacob Ammons, T O Roberts, A J Holt.
19. John Capps, J R Hemphill, David Ballard.
20. J H Robeson, J L Randall, P Ball.
21. W Boyd, R Boyd, L Case.
22. J J Maney, A Andrews, G E Wilson.
23. H McKinney, C M Roberts, J R Burlison.
24. G L Pendland, L G Chambers, H K Ray.
25. A J Greenwood, J H Carter, N Morgan.
26. D C Stephenson, E L Triplett, R S Alexander.
27. W A Hawkins, J J Jarrett, W H Moore.
28. W B Cathy, Henry Haynes, Sol. Luther.
29. Madison McFee, John Cathey, W Y Morgan.
30. Daniel Davis, J B Davis, A M Weaver.
31. William Green, L Reeves, Charles McFee.
32. Josiah Jones, Stephen Jones, T J Bird.
33. J B Sitton, Wm Pressley, Wm Thompson.
34. Edom R. Cole, J W Smith, R M Ducket.
35. W L Case, T L Murry, Burton Brown.
36. Peter Plemons, J W Ballew, A A Ingle.
37. B J Cook, John Felmot, Henry Rano.
38. J H Cole, John Cole, W D Jones.
39. J S Gillespie, J M Ratcliff W A Gillespie.
40. A C Robeson, J P Boyd, J M Lowery.
41. L C Clayton, Riley Garron, R W Brank.
42. G Alexander, S Hughey, Jesse Clark.
43. B Hawkins, J Parham, J Netherton.
44. Henry Wilborn, A M Gudger, Robt Hawkins.
45. Wm Pendland, S Teague, C Coffee.
46. S D Rodgers, J Embler, W Snelson.
47. James Webb, J M Miller, A Cordell.
48. Erwin Shope, J S Rice, J W Harris.
53. J Burgin, J Wilson, W M Hemphill.
54. W Warlick, John Creasman, David Coggins.
55. T F Gillespie, J M Wells, R P Wells.
56. Wesley Green, S Clark, M Luther.
57. A Warren, L R Morgan, H McFee.
58. A Burnett, B H Burnett, M Cordell.
59. D Sumner, Johnson Ashworth, B Sherrell.

M. PATTON, *Chairman.*
J. T. WEAVER, *Secretary.*
April 21, 1859. 2w

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Wears, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and settle the same without delay, and persons having claims against said Estate will present them immediately for settlement.

J. H. GUDGER, *Adm.*
Asheville, April 21, 1859—3t

LEICESTER, N. C.

THE undersigned has removed to his new store at the old stand—Turkey Creek—and is now receiving and opening his late purchases of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing all articles of merchandize usually called for in the country. He is prepared to offer great inducements to *close traders*, and cash customers generally, and solicits an examination of his stock.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at fair prices.

Harness, Sole and Upper Leather exchanged for Hides.

I avail myself of this opportunity to return thanks to my numerous friends for past favors, and hope to receive a continuance of their patronage. L. CHAPMAN.

April 21, 1859. tf

N. B.—From Six to Ten Thousand pounds of Snake Root and Sang wanted this season, in exchange for Goods.

Attention!

I HAVE ordered an election in the 20th Brigade of the 10th Division of North Carolina Militia, to come off on the 7th day of May next. I make this announcement that gentlemen desirous of becoming candidates for Brigadier General, may have an opportunity of announcing themselves and furnishing the several commissioned Officers of the Regiments with their names. R. M. HENRY, *Maj. Gen.*

April 21, 1859. 3w

NOTICE.

IN pursuance to an Order of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for the County of Buncombe, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in the town of Asheville, on the 2d day of July, 1859, all the right and title that Joseph H. Ingle had in the

TRACT OF LAND

owned by him at the time of his decease, containing 75 acres, more or less, lying on the south Fork of Reems' Creek, in Buncombe county, adjoining lands of James Hemphill, David Ballard and others.

Terms of Sale.—Note with approved security, due in twelve months, with interest from date. Title retained until purchase money is paid.

T. N. INGLE, *Adm.*
April 21, 1859. tds

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortment of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

They invite particular attention to a rich assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and feel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have every thing usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.

Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House, and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.

Asheville, April 21, 1859.

JAS. A. PATTON

Is now prepared to exhibit an unusually extensive & varied assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & CLOTHING,

For the SPRING TRADE: inviting special attention to his DRESS GOODS, both for ladies and gentlemen.

Particular attention has been paid to the selection of his Stock for the present season, and he feels assured that the public have now an opportunity of supplying themselves on the most favorable terms, with the choicest goods and latest patterns.

To prompt paying and responsible persons, he is anxious to sell both for CASH and on a CREDIT; but he has no hesitation in saying that he can and does sell much cheaper for CASH.

Every species of domestic Produce, Hay, Corn, and grain of every sort, taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest market price.

The first Store in the south end of the village. Look for it! There you will always find a hearty welcome, a full supply of all the articles usually kept in a country store, of first rate quality, and at MODERATE PRICES.

Asheville, April 14, 1859.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality, at

GAINES, DEAVER & Co's.
April 7, 1859.

PHILIPS' HOTEL

Murphey, N. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to render comfortable all who may honor him with a visit.

HIS TABLE

shall be supplied with the best the county affords which, with comfortable Beds, and unremitting attention to his guests, will he trusts render his Establishment worthy of patroge, a liberal portion of which he solicits. His stables shall always be supplied with

Good Horse feed, and a Good Hostler.

Call and give me a Trial and you shall be pleased.

N. G. PHILIPS.
January 20, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to

GAINES, DEAVER & Co.
April 7, 1859.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. buy all kinds of FUR. Boys, bring in your Raccoon and Opossum skins. Jan. 6, 1859.

GOODS! GOODS!

—0—

NOW IS THE TIME!

Come and Buy New Goods

AT COST!

THE heavy stock of rich and splendid **GOODS,** lately opened at JACKSON'S, will, from this day, be sold at

COST!

They must go. There is no help for it.—They have to be converted into money in the shortest possible space of time.

The stock is rich, fresh and complete, embracing everything to be found in a first class retail store.

Every article will be sold at cost, for cash in hand.

Now is your time to buy bargains. Come along, for the Goods are rapidly going off.

During Court week there will be an

AUCTION

every night, commencing on Monday, and continuing through the week.

Persons who wish to make a bill of $75 or $100, can do so on four months time, and have the Goods at cost.

☞All persons indebted to W. H. Jackson & Co., or to W. H. Jackson, will call immediately and make payment. All claims remaining unsettled on the 20th instant, will be put out for collection,

E. SLUDER, Trustee.
Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

1859. 1859.

SPRING STOCK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now opening at their old stand, a very desirable and attractive stock of spring & summer GOODS. Having been purchased by an experienced merchant in the city of New York, on the most favorable terms, they hope to give satisfaction to their patrons, and be enabled to sell as cheap as the big house, or any other.—We invite all to call and examine our stock.

April 7, 1859.

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.
April 7, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & Co.
April 7, 1859.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices.

GAINES, DEAVER & Co.
April 7, 1859.

NEW

Ambrotype Gallery.

THE subscriber having bought out Mr. Lewis' entire stock and apparatus, with a large addition of Cases, &c., offers his services to the public generally on most reasonable terms.—Pictures from one dollar upwards, of all styles. His long experience induces the subscriber to believe that all who patronise him will be more than pleased. Call and give him a trial. Rooms at the old stand. E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to our friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
April 7, 1859.

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at *SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.*

A Word to my Friends.

ADVICE GRATIS.

A FEW of my friends who made accounts with me last year having failed to settle them at the end of the year, are requested to come forward and attend to it immediately.

I am compelled to have money, and a knowledge of the fact that you are good, don't amount to anything in the way of paying those to whom I am indebted, and consequently I have consoled myself with that reflection as long as circumstances will allow. I am compelled to have some more substantial nourishment.

Yours with the warmest, E. J. ASTON.
mar29,tf

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

NEW FAMILY

GROCERY & EATING

SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he will open during the week before the next April Court, a regular family Grocery and

EATING SALOON.

He will have in his Establishment Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Beef, Bacon, Bologne Sausages, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cheese, Crackers, Candies, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A quantity of all sorts of

BREAD,

kept constantly on hand. It is his purpose to keep a number one house, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., taken in exchange for Edibles, or bought at the market price.

Call at the store house immediately south of Gudger's Hotel on the court house square, and you shall have any thing to

EAT

you may call for. No Liquors kept in the establishment.

Meals prepared on short notice, and at any hour, day or night.

A. B. ROMANO, Agent.
March, 24, 1858 tf.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New tyles—Prices from $50 to $125.

EXTRA CHARGE OF $5 FOR HEMMERS.

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

C. B. ROOT, Agent, RALEIGH.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Agents, GREENSBORO'.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the following

TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.

"I have used a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing.—Robert Boorman, N. Y.

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needlewomen,' whose combined qualities, of *beauty, strength, and simplicity*, are invaluable."—J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.

Extract of a letter from T. R. Leavitt, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated Jan. 12, 1856:

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'"—Prof. North.

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.

"My wife has had one of Grover & Raker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—J. G. Harris, Governor of Tenn.

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—Cassius M. Clay.

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.

"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—Deary Brothers, Allisonia, Tenn.

"If used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one 'three score years and ten,' and never get out of fix."—John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.

"I have had your Machine for several weeks; and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—Maggie Aimison, Tenn.

"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better that the best hand sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.

"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.

"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Feb. 17, 1859. tf

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

LEATHER.

UPPER and Sole, always on hand at

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Negroes Wanted.

WE want to buy from **100 TO 500** LIKELY NEGROES, for whom we will pay the highest cash prices.

CHUNN & PATTON.
Asheville, Feb. 10, 1859. tf

VALUABLE LAND

Near Asheville,

FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Foster, and lying on Swannanoa River, two miles east of the town of Asheville. The Tract contains about

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,

A large portion of it the best quality of River Bottom.

There are on the place a good

Grist and saw Mill,

and large and convenient buildings of every kind. The place has long been known as one of the best Stands in the up-country.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to buy will look and judge for himself.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

G. C. ALEXANDER, } Executors.
THOS. H. FOSTER, }
Feb. 10, 1859. tds

☞Charleston Courier, Raleigh Standard, and Knoxville Whig will publish weekly till sale, and forward bill to Executors.

ONE WORD.

ALL indebted to us will bear in mind that the year has closed, and we have served them faithfully. Now return the compliment by serving us, and allowing us to pass receipts in full. SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
January 1, 1859.

J. SWEETMAN,

BOOT MAKER,

LATE of Hendersonville, begs leave to offer his services in his line to the citizens of Asheville and vicinity. Shop over the store of

Summey, Spears & Co.

Orders left with them will receive his prompt attention; and his work shall be equal in beauty and quality to any in the State.

March 3, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.

Office at No. 3, Gudger's Hotel.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.
March, 24, 1859. tf*

PILES, FISTULA, STRICTURES, TUMORS, CANCERS,

Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.
March 24, 1859. 1y

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

Nov. 25, 1858. J. A. PATTON.

Cranberry Iron.

A LARGE lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Feb. 24, 1859.

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February 3, 1859. tf

JAMES A. PATTON has a first rate article of **CLOVER SEED** for sale.

March 24, 1859.

SEED OATS WANTED. One or two hundred bushels, *right now.*

JAS. A. PATTON.
March 24.

SAVE your money "till Court week." You will then find the choicest stock of Hats, Boots, Shoes and Clothing that has ever been offered in this market, at

J. A. PATTON'S.
March 24.

COMING IN.

OUR Spring and Summer stock is now being received, having recently been purchased in the Northern markets by

DR. D. F. SUMMEY,

long and favorably known in the market as a man of taste and judgment in such matters. We pledge ourselves to our best efforts to please, as our motto is, "live and let live."

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
March 31, 1859.

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country producetaken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, at

Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON'S.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HAVE just received, in addition to their stock of Ladies Dress Goods, all wool Delaines, Valentia Plaids, Delaine Robes, Mohair De Berage. Also—Kerseys, Wool Tweeds, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Jan. 6, 1859.

NO stock of Gentlemen's Clothing has ever been brought to this market that can comanre in cheapness and variety with that now on dhad at J. A. PATTON'S.

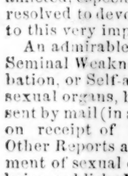
BRING in your Linsey and Janes. I will buy all you bring at the highest rates.

Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON.

I want to buy Eggs, Chickens, Butter and Poultry, of every description. Try me before you sell elsewhere. J. M. BLAIR.

Nov. 18.

NEWTON ACADEMY.



THE session at this Academy will commence on the 1st Monday of May next, under the charge of REV. JACOB HOOD as Principal, whose reputation as a Teacher is well known throughout this country.

The session will continue five months, and the following rates of Tuition will be charged, viz:

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session,	$ 6 00
Geography, English Grammar, & Arithmetic *continued*,	8 00
All other English Branches,	10 00
Latin, French and Greek,	12 00
Contingent fee, payable in advance,	1 00

Tuition due at the end of the session, and will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. Deduction made only in cases of continued sickness.

This Academy is a beautiful new Building, situate on the Plank Road, one and one quarter of a mile south of Asheville, on an elevated position, near to a *good Buncombe spring*, and in a thickly settled neighborhood, where boarding can be had on moderate terms; and the entire country around is as beautiful and as healthy as can be found any where.

M. PATTON,
Pres. of Board of Trustees.

April 7, 1859. tf

Books and Gifts.
NOW IS THE TIME.

IN order to increase his sales and dispose of his present stock of miscellaneous books, the undersigned proposes to give to each purchaser of a book a gift worth from 10 cents to

Five Dollars.

No trick—no lottery—perfectly fair. A gift with every book. Call and examine for yourselves, at ASTON'S.

April 7, 1859.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. M. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Milliams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. H. Selby, *ex officio*,
John R. Williams,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Compan.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,

Charles E. Johnson, M. D.,
William H. McKee, M. D.,
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Medical Board of Consultation.

Q. Busbee,
W. H. McKee,
Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to

J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

Molasses, Molasses.

Manufactured from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, Esq., for sale by the gallon or barrel, by SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

A CHANGE.

HAVING bought out the stock of Goods of Mr. M. Patton, and associated him with us in business, on the 1st instant, our business will for a term of years be conducted under the name and style of

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

We are grateful to our friends for the very liberal patronage extended to our establishment heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their favors.

We intend to keep a good assortment, and will sell on as accommodating terms as possible; and want to do business so as to live and let live. To do this, we must adhere strictly to having all matters closed punctually at the end of each year.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.

Gudger's Hotel,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern, Morganton and Murphey stages, stop at this House.

Asheville, October 7, 1858.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

Asheville
MALE ACADEMY.

THE 2d session of this Academy will commence on Monday the 3d of January, 1859, and will continue twenty weeks. The building is entirely new, and located about one half mile from the Court House, in a pleasant grove west of the village.

The course of instruction will be thorough in every branch, and the great importance of *self-dependence* will be inculcated in every thing that is taught. Parents desiring to give their sons an English Education, or to have them prepared to enter any Southern College, will address Isaac B. Sawyer.

To those advanced in Mathematics practical instruction will be given in Surveying and the measuring of Heights and Distances, with the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite, Level and Rod. Instruction given in Profile making for grading in estimating Earth work and Masonry, and in the general principles of Civil Engineering. Persons desiring *particular* information in regard to the Classical or English Course, will please address I. B. Sawyer, or the undersigned.

Prices—$6 00, 9 00, 12 00, 15 00.

E. PRENTISS TUCKE, Principal.

January 6, 1859.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE subscriber having bought out the firm of J. M. Blair & Co., is now receiving and opening, at their old stand, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Fancy and Staple, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Youths and Men's Clothing, Hardware, Drugs AND Groceries.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and promises to sell as cheap for CASH as any one can desire. Before you buy give him a call.

JAMES A. PATTON.

Asheville, Nov. 4, 1858.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.
MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortment of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

They invite particular attention to a rich assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and feel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have every thing usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.

Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House, and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.

Asheville, Dec. 2, 1858.

SPRING, 1859.
NEW AND CHEAP
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,
258 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

Respectfully invite the attention of buyers to their

SPRING STOCK

Of British, French and American Dry Goods.—We have taken great pains to select a Stock suited to the wants of Southern and Western Merchants, which

We will Sell Low to Safe and Prompt Buyers. Our Stock is very large, and embraces such an assortment as will enable a merchant to buy of us,

WITH THE BEST ADVANTAGE TO HIMSELF,

all the goods he may need in our line. In all things we shall try to consult the interest of our customers. Orders sent to us shall be carefully attended to, and goods dispatched promptly.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON.

B. B. HOPKINS,
ROBT. HULL,
THOS. W. ATKINSON. } *Baltimore, Feb.* 24, 1859. 3m

GREENVILLE
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville. JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 3m

Mrs. Lee's Domestic Cookery.

THE best cook book in America. No lady should be without it. A fresh supply just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

LEATHER, Sole, Upper and Harness; a fine Lot always on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.

Nov. 4, 1858.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills,
(SUGAR COATED,)
ARE MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.
Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness**, and **Partial Blindness**, have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the *Cherry Pectoral* saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
AND SOLD BY

E. J. ASTON, Asheville; W. D. Whitted, Hendersonville; J. M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.

June 17, 1858. 1y

ASHEVILLE
CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction.—My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

Asheville, January 20, '59. tf

A CHANGE.
Gaines, Deaver & Co.

HAVING determined upon changing their business to a strict pay down, or prompt business, take this method of informing their patrons that they must discontinue the long credit system, believing it is better both for the merchant and his patrons that they be required to pay promptly at the end of each year. They will, in future, require every one who may have an account with them to pay *promptly* at the end of the year. No one who is in arrears need apply for an extended credit. They expect by adopting this plan to keep up a better stock, and to sell cheap for pay down, or to such men as are known to be prompt. In future their motto will be, "Quick sales and short profits."

Those indebted to them are expected to call and settle their accounts immediately.

Jan. 6, 1859.

N. B. The old debts due W. D. Rankin & Co. *must* be settled immediately.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. buy all kinds of FUR. Boys, bring in your Raccoon and Opossum skins. Jan. 6, 1859.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

W. A. PATTON, *N. G.*

J. P. SAWYER, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858. tf

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.,
AND
J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches. Office—Front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

Office first door south of the Bank.

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of *MEDICINE* and *SURGERY*, in all their branches, under the firm and style of

MORRISON & SUMMEY.

Office, one door below J. A. Patton's store, and nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

Calls promptly attended at all hours, day or night, and in our absence calls left at the store of Summey, Spears & Co., will receive our prompt attention.

W. MORRISON, *M. D.*
D. F. SUMMEY.

Asheville, March 31, 1859. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1 1-2 miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, '58.

ED. J. ASTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE, Brick Corner opposite the Court House
RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,
Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.

March 25, 1858.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. L. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,
Webster, Jackson Connty, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

JOHN S. McELROY,
A orney at Law,

BURNSVILE, N. C.

WILL practice in all the counties of the 7th Judicial District. Particular attention given to the collection of claims.

Burnsville, March 3, 1859. 3m

H. A. BOONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

C. W. GILLESPIE,
Attorney at Law,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend *promptly* to all business entrusted to his care. Claims of all kinds sent to him for collection will meet with *early* and *prompt* attention.

January 20, 1859. 6m

Desirable Town Property
FOR SALE.
BARGAINS!

The subscriber offers for sale all his Town Property, well known as among the best located, best improved, and most valuable in the place.

The lot on which he lives, within three minutes walk of the Court House, contains about two acres, and has upon it a new and elegant

DWELLING HOUSE,

containing ten rooms, and all necessary out buildings. There is a well of excellent water in the yard. The whole improvement is new and of the best description, and as a residence very desirable.

—ALSO—

His Store House and Lot, near the public square, and immediately opposite Gudger's Hotel. There is an excellent

Brick Store House,

45 by 26 feet, three stories, having attached a good ware house, ice house, sheds and offices. The lot contains about an acre and a half, lying immediately on Main street. This is one of the oldest and most popular business stands in Asheville.

—ALSO—

About Ninety Acres of Land, lying immediately adjoining the residence,—much of it well timbered, and all of it good tillable land, and lying within the corporate limits of the town.

This property forms one of the best settlements for a business man to be found anywhere. It will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. Any one wishing to buy such property will of course examine it for themselves, and a further description is, therefore, deemed unnecessary. It will be sold on accommodating terms.

JESSE S. SMITH.

January 6, 1859. tf

A FINE FARM
FOR SALE!
Eight Miles from Asheville.

THERE are in this Tract 1800 ACRES, more or less, extending from the Mine Hole Gap, on the Rutherford Road, over a mile and a half with the Road, and bounded by Mountain Ridges on both sides of the Valley. There are

Four Comfortable Tenant Houses

on the Tract, and 3 or 4 ORCHARDS of choice Fruit. There is plenty of good MEADOW and good BOTTOM, cleared and uncleared. Also, the best of Pine and White Oak, in the greatest abundance. This place affords one of the best STANDS on the Rutherford Road, if desired for that purpose. With an adequate force and proper cultivation, this Tract might be made one of the finest and most productive grain or grazing farms in Buncombe county.

To be sold entire. Terms (for the next six months) $5,500, and payment made accommodating. Refer to A. T. SUMMEY.

Asheville, N. C.

February 3, 1859. 3mpd

FAMILY GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of Every Kind,

and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco.

They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low. Store nearly opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co., in the brick house long known as a Drug Stare.

SULLIVAN & PATTON.

P. S.—No Books kept in the establishment.

Dec. 2, 1858.

Reems' Creek Masonic & Sons of Temperance
HIGH SCHOOL.
FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

THE Spring Session of this very flourishing Institution will open on the 14th instant.

J. H. CALFEE, President.
J. CASSIUS L. GUDGER, Assist.

RATES OF TUITION AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department,	$ 4 00
Academic "	$6 to 10 00
Collegiate "	14 00
Contingent fee in advance,	25

Boarding can be had in good families at $2 to 1 25 per week.

Students admitted at any time and charged till the end of the session. No deduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.

For further particulars, address either of the Teachers or the undersigned, at Reems Creek, N. C.

J. S. WEAVER, Pres. B. of T.

W. R. BAIRD, Sec'y.

March 3, 1859. 3m

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.

March 25, 1858.

Fresh Garden Seed,

IN endless variety, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf